



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2024
The Town of Felton
P.O. Box 329 Felton, Delaware 19943
PWS ID# DE0000580
June 1, 2025

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. **Our water source is groundwater.** We have three wells, two draw from the Frederica Aquifer and one draws from the Piney Point Aquifer.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control in conjunction with the Division of Public Health has conducted a source water assessment. If you are interested in reviewing this assessment, please contact Felton Town Hall @ 284-9365 regarding its availability and how to obtain a copy of this assessment. **You may also review this at <http://delawaresourcewater.org/assessments/>.**

Finally, the three wells for the Town of Felton are located in the coastal plain, are screened in confined aquifers, and have good integrity; therefore, the wells for the Town of Felton are classified as having **Low Vulnerability**.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Town Hall @ 284-9365. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month @ 6:30 p.m. at the Town Hall, 24 East Sewell Street.

Public Health, Office of Drinking Water and the Felton Water Department routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) –The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

	TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant		Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG/M RDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
	Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic		N	6.13	3.8 – 6.13	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride		N	1.5295	1.4237 – 1.5295	ppm	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	Volatile Organic Compounds							
TTHM Total trihalomethanes		N	38	37.69	ppb	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	Microbiological Contaminants							
Free Chlorine (as C12)		N	1.03	0.52 – 1.03	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control Microbes.
	Secondary Contaminants							
Contaminants		State SMCL	Average	Range	Unit Measurement			
Alkalinity (Alk)		n/a	281	NA	ppm			
Chloride (Cl)		250 ppm	16.9	14.6 – 19.4	ppm			
Iron		300 ppb	0	0	ppb			
Sodium (Na)		n/a	129	NA	ppm			
Sulfate		250 ppm	9.7	9.4 – 9.9	ppm			
Manganese		50ppb	0 ppb	0	ppb			
		Lead and Copper						
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2021	0	15	2.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.071	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing svstems

*The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change

frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

****Sodium is a secondary standard and has a recommended level of 200 ppm for individuals on regular diets and 20 ppm for individuals on sodium restricted diets. Those individuals on sodium-restricted diets should calculate their water consumption with the rest of their dietary sodium intake and consult with their physician to determine if there is a health concern.**

All other contaminants were ND in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Felton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Town of Felton at 302-284-9365 for available resources. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The Felton Water Department has completed the Lead Service line Inventory in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The information is available at <https://dhss.120water-ptd.com/>.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW – UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	06/01/2024	2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to insure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminant; and radioactive contaminants.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

